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## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, JULY 15, 1853. Several weeks, you are aware, have now clapsed since the Eastern question reached a crisis apparently involving the chances not merely of a war

mirable contempt of judgment or common sense. The funds have appeared to be the chief deities, if not of England and France, at least of London and Paris, and the public pulse has beat faster or slower according to the oracles pronounced by the priests of those new Delphi, the stock exchange and the bourse. The funds of other countries have been affected by the nervous agitations experienced in London and Paris; and the ephemeral philosophizings of our daily journals, and the echo of the sentiments and opinions expressed the state of the funds and the state of opinion in Lonthe state of public feeling at least in London, and conse- tion are devoid of foundation. His Lordship said: quently in England. We cannot think that such a state of fluctuation and uncertainty in the public mind is devery considerable degree obviate it. We do not ask for sian ultimatum as one which under no circumstances whatever could be admitted, and to support the Sultan cordially as well as formally in its absolute rejection. The withdrawal of Mr. LAYARD's motion, with the keenness

motions proposed by the Marquis of Clanricands and Mr. Layard's motion, with the keenness of an adroit Parliamentarian, hit the Ministry on a rather to the apparent that the Cabinet is divided as to the course to be pursued, and that, while Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston are in favor of redeeming feithfully seemed and himself fixed a day for its discussion. Very Lords ADERDREN and CLARSON are desirous of drawing back at the eleventh hour, and giving up the inte-

We do not want to know how or in what words Lord CLARENDON made certain inquiries of Baron BRUNOW, CLARENDON made certain inquiries of Baron BRUNOW, I do not say that such circumstances have really occurred, or what he latter said or thought about the policy of his I hope that they have not; but the only inference to be

With respect to the real state of the question between very much increased the embarrassments of the question. and very materially enhanced the difficulties of giving it a pacific solution by his occupation of the Danubian principalities. We know that Nicholas has again spoken to Europe through Count NESSELRODE, and that this new imperial manifesto does not say the difficulties between Russia and Turkey cannot be arranged, but it gives a new twist to political complications by declaring that the Emperor will not withdraw his troops from the princi- ed courteously. The India bill made considerable propalities until the pressure exercised upon him by Engand and France shall be removed; and further, that he will not withdraw his troops within the Russian frontier until Turkey has granted "the satisfaction due to him."

To this statement of the present position of this absorbing by the Russian Government differed from that which was orable gentleman has put to me, I have to state that he subject we can only add that the French Government has applied to the English Cabinet co ascertain its views respecting the last manifests, and put the question whether the time has not power arrived for England and France Commons Mr. Ball, at the commencement of the evening and the Turkish Governments which may be the means to make a decided demonstration? In other words, to give orders for meir feets to enter the Dardanelles. On the other hand, the news from Constantinople is, that present, endeavored to steal a march upon the Governthe ambassadors of France, England, and Austria at that ment, by moving that the House resolve itself into a comcity, on learning the passage of the Pruth by the Rus- mittee for the purpose of considering certain proposed sians, had an interview with the Sultan for the purpose of praying him not to cause the fleets to enter the Darlanelles, and that the Sultan had acceded to their request fimiting himself to protesting against the violation f his territory. There is a good deal of anxiety occasioned by the great accumulation of Austrian troops and munitions of war, within the Austrian territory, it is true, but on the very borders of Turkey. Some of the strong anti-Austrian journals allege that this force is concentrated there for the purpose of making a similar inroad into Bosnia as that which the Russians have done into Moldavia and Wallachia; others of the more decided anti-Russian papers say that these troops are thus brought to the borders of Turkey to assist her against Russia on land, should it be necessary, whilst England and France are protecting her at sea. It is known that the British, French, and Turkish ambassadors have many conferences with the Russian ambassador at Vienna. As a precaution against surprise, the Porte has suspended the permission under which merchant vessels coming from the Black Sea now enter the Bosphorus by night. Money Black Sea now enter the Bosphorus by night. Money being the sinews of war, the friends of Turkey will be consideration of the Government of this and to those of being the sinews of war, the friends of Turkey will be other maritime nations. The question he had to ask glad to hear that the new bank has contracted to furnish was, whether the Government, having referred this plan amicably arranged." the Government a loan of 50,000,000 piastres, (ten mil- to the Royal Society, and having received from the cou lion dollars.) Greece is said to be arming secretly to meet "all eventualities." The Government has a doption, and having been made acquainted with the fact meet "all eventualities." The Government has not determined upon any line of conduct; for, although it hates in a similar recommendation, were prepared to adopt the

Russian Government has also taken the post offices in the invaded principalities under its direction. The Porte had not been informed of the invasion

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The weekly NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Principalities on the 4th instant. The "Journal de Conthe Source of the merchant service, there were great doubts and difficulties on the subject, and when he said that in thermometers alone the adoption of the proposed plan would occasion an expenditure of £3,500, and that after the there or at Shumla. In case of need the whole of the allied fleet could be towed up to Constantinople in twenty-nine hours. A mobile corps is to be formed of Circassians residing in Turkey, and placed at the disposal of SCHAMYL, who is preparing for a campaign "a la Genghis Khan." An imortant piece of news is that two English steamers are ousily employed in tugging the corn-laden ships out of the Sulina entrance into the Danube.

The Paris Siecle, which is supposed to have the bes ossible means of obtaining correct information of the state of the Eastern question, gives the following contra-diction to a statement made by the Times:

"The Times announces that a note has been sent to St Petersburgh by England, containing an account of the utmost limits of concession which the Britannic Government could go to without openly wounding the sentiments of the country. Ten or fifteen days, adds the Times, will be required before it can be known whether Russia accepts. The following is what we have learned on the subject: very like a general European conflagration. During this period the abstract the period the conflagration. Durreports a to the intersects of the two Governments
of England and France, and the position of the two
if not beligerent yet contending Powers. The
funds have been under the hourly influence of those
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the abstract the sheer not be at li funds have been under the hourly influence of those reports, many of which no doubt originated in a desire to exert such an influence, and bulls and bears, consols and rentes depended for their speculations and their prices upon the vibrations of the telegraphic wires. Public opinion has vacillated, in the wake of these rumors, often with the most admirable contempt of judgment or common sense. fixed by treaties, it is necessary, in order to establish an equality of position, that Russia should remain on the land frontier fixed by the same treaties. More might be demanded without departing from the right; but as we desire peace, as long as it is compatible with the national dignity, we accept equality between the insulted and the

Our Parliamentary report is a meagre one, although the House of Commons has been very industrious and has and the echo of the sentiments and opinions expressed in the comments of foreign papers, and the crude and hasty and party statements of "our correspondents from Vienna and Constantinople," have continually affected the state of the funds and the state of opinion in Lon-MERSTON made a statement which proves that the insidon, and by a return action the funds and the opinions dious rumors circulated of disagreements between the of continental Europe. This is the simple rationale of English and French Governments on the Eastern ques-

" I think it is sufficient to observe that when two great countries like England and France are united in a common of fluctuation and uncertainty in the public mind is de-sirable, and we are of opinion that a little more infor-mation dropped from the lips of Ministers would to a perfect and unreserved confidence in each other, [loud a copy of the last note which has been dispatched to or received from a foreign Government, but we think it could do no harm, and might produce considerable good, if the English people knew in what light their Government viewed the occupation of the Danubian provinces; whether the English and French fleets were absolutely at the disposal of the Sultan; and, if so, whether it was the intention of the Allied Powers to consider the Rustiness in the missing state of the sultan; and, if so, whether it was the intention of the Allied Powers to consider the Rustiness in safe keeping, and that honor and those interests are inseparably bound up with the great and important. cheers; ] I say that, when this is the case, I am sure it are inseparably bound up with the great and important interests of Europe."

Mr. D'ISRAELI, in the course of the discussion upon the

her Majesty's Ministers; for if the noble Lord (J. Russell)
was anxious that this subject should be brought forward rests of the Ottoman Empire to the unjust demands of a week ago, and to bring it forward would now be inju rious to the public service, it would seem that in one week circumstances have occurred which have changed the opinion of her Majesty's Ministers upon this subject imperis master; but we think the people ought to know drawn from the fact which I have stated is, that matters someoing respecting the views entertained by their own Minsters upon the subject at issue.

drawn from the fact which I have stated is, that matters in reference to this question are in a more critical position than they were a week since. ['No, no,' from the rurkey and Russia, we know scarcely any thing more removed; the house and the country ought to be better than we did last week. We know that the Emperor has informed on the subject. We ought to know what circumstances have occurred of such gravity that her Majes-ty's Government had altered the resolution which they expressed such a short time since.'

On Tuesday, in the House of Lords, the bill for regulating the future transportation of convicts to the Colonies was read a second time. In the Commons questions were asked respecting the Turco-Russian dispute, and answer-

On Tuesday further questions respecting the last Rus sian manifesto were asked in the Lords, when Lord CLAapplied to Turkey; an epithet which was a good deal softened in the translation sent abroad. In the House of alterations in relation to the malt tax, which had been hitherto opposed by the Government. " Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived just in time to defeat this manœuvre, and, although evidently speaking against time, made a good speech, until his forces had arrived in sufficient numbers to outvote Mr. Ball's supporters, when the motion was lost by the narrow vote of 73 to 69.

We were a good deal struck on Thursday with a short discussion which took place in the House of Commons respecting our friend Lieut. MAURY's labors in effecting certain improvements in navigation. Sir R. INGLIS said he wished to put a question to the honorable gentleman (Admiral Berkeley) who, on that occasion, represented the Admiralty department :

"It would be known," he said, "that about two years ago Lieut. Mauny, of the United States navy, devised a perature of the ocean, and by means of which voyages had been reduced by one-half. Lieut. MAURY'S invention had been adopted by the United States navy, and the Government of that country had recommende the Turks for gone-by tyranny and violance, it is thought to dread still more the despotism of Russia. The Porte is about publishing a manifesto in reply to that of Russia. The merchants of Odessa are ordered to confine the merchants of the matters of bysiness and the merchants of the merchants

themselves in their letters to matters of business and consideration. friendship, and not to communicate information respect-" Admiral BERKELEY, in reply to his honorable friend's question, begged to state that the Government were quite prepared to take their part in any well-devised plan to carry out the object in view. And, with regard to the royal navy, most of the observations required as to the ing passing events to their correspondents abroad. The state of the currents, depths, and temperature of the distant clusters of pleasant villa residences, to which well- hours; they left it before the end of ten hours.

mometers were issued there were great doubts if they would be of much avail, he thought there was no very great prospect of its being generally adopted, at least for the present."

This reply of the gallant Admiral (a Lord of the Admiralty although he be) is any thing but complimentary, asi either to the liberality of the owners or the intelligen of the commanders of the British merchants vessels. In the first place, if the thermometers necessary for the nerchant vessels would cost £3,500, what would that amount to per vessel when divided among ten thousand? About \$1.75 each. And, if the thermometers were useful the in carrying out Lieut. MAURY's plans on board of American in merchant vessels, what was to prevent their being equally be merchant vessels, what was to protect the so on board of English ones, but the incompetency of the vations? We greatly fear there was more truth than compliment in Admiral BERKELEY's observatious, and are

hough a large amount of private business was dis-patched, did not contain any thing of general interest. Wheat, it is said, will fall short in yield per acre full operations. In the Commons, Lord Jons Russell said the bills on fourth of an average, independent of the smaller breadth

Mr. D'ISBAELI. I wish to refer to the question which i put to the noble Lord opposite on Monday last, with refreights paid last year. The narkets are sparingly supspect to the recent circular despatch of Count Nesselrode. I then mentioned that it was stated in that despatch that the occupation of the Turkish Porte by the English and tion analogous to the occupation of the principalities by the Russian army. I mentioned that it was stated in that despatch that when that complete satisfaction had been granted by the Sublime Porte to Russia which it said chased in England and elsewhere to guard against any was due to it; and when, moreover, the pressure put possible contingency. The Ditic, Dutch, and Belgian upon Turkey by the two maritime Powers had ceased, markets are all very quiet. It Odessa large purchases that the Emperor of Russia would then order the with-drawal of his forces within his own territory. The noble propriety of the first allegation which was made—name-ly, that the presence of the combined fleets was a naval the upward movement is sill maintained. About five servation of the noble Lord was made inadvertently; an to remove. inadvertence that might well be pardoned, as the docuplace, has publicly declared that it is the determination of velopments, and will put several public men of that period her Majesty's Government not in any way to submit to in a new position. Tarry justice will be accorded both to put now is this: that, assuming as I do that the negothat case that great advantage to the public service would arise from a discussion of this important subject in both Houses of Parliament, I wish to know whether the noble member for Aylesbury may be brought under the consideration of this House?

Lord J. RUSSELL. Sir, in answer to the

ence of the combined fleet on the Turkish Porte had been taken off; and I said that I could not believe that it was intended by the Russian Government to make that a condition of the evacuation of the Turkish territory by the first sight it did not appear to be so laid down in the cir-cular; but I said so, in the second place, because I thought it so unlikely that the Russian Government could think themselves justified in demanding that the English and French fleet should leave the Turkish waters before the Russian troops evacuated the principalities; because in the one case the English and French fleets were in the waters of an allied Power; were there not for the purpose of putting a pressure upon that Power, not for the pose of injuring that Power in any way, but to be ready Prince is with assistance in case Turkey felt itself obliged to call measles. for the assistance of her allies in case of an invasion of her territory. But in the other case there was an actua invasion of the Turkish territory by Russian troops. There was, therefore, no similarity or comparison between the two cases; and I could not think that a person of the experience and sagacity of Count Nesselrode would affix his signature to a document declaring that this condition would be made by the Russian Government. This is the excuse I have to give to the right honorable gentleman, at the same time admitting that the words on the face of them the interpretation which he put on sent abroad. In the former the word "perfidious" was is mistaken in supposing that the negotiations have come to a dead lock. On the contrary, both the English and French Governments have considered that there are pro session, immediately on the meeting of the House, and of obtaining a pacific termination of these unfortunate when there was an evident majority of the Opposition disputes. Whether or not these hopes may be justified we cannot know immediately. It must take some time not to have been in bed for nights together. The conbefore we can learn from St. Petersburgh what is the view taken there of any mode of settlement which England. France, and Austria may have arrived at on this subject; attempt upon the Emperor in the Bois de Boulogne, and while the matter is in a state of negotiation I do not Shots are said to have been exchanged between the think it would be advisable that there should be any dis-

Rumors of incurable dissensions in the Cabinet on the Eastern question are still put forth by gossiping Sunday papers and ultra Tory journals. These bid the country prepare for an immediate dissolution of the Aberdeen Ministry. We see no symptoms of such an event, but there is a strong rumor that Lord John Russell will. at the end of the session, be elevated to the peerage, under the title of Lord BLOOMSBURY, Mr. GLADSTONE SUCceeding him as leader of the House of Commons. The value of a majority of which, in a strategical point of early retirement of the Earl of Arenders is also specuearly retirement of the Earl of ABERDEEN is also speculated upon. We find the following in a paper of this

"Strong hopes of the maintenance of peace are groundobservations he made as to the depths, currents, and temperature of the ocean, and by means of which voyages the name of England, which has received the sanction of Austria and Prussia, and will receive that of France. dinian What is the precise nature of the remonstrance is of course not stated, but it is hoped it will be received in a Costa. The arrest took place in a Greek coffee-house favorable spirit by Russia, seeing that Austria and Prus- and the Sardinian Consul had nothing to do with the

Railway traffic continues to increase in England. The aggregate traffic receipts for eleven of the principal lines trian brig-of-war. for the first six months of 1852 was......

Of this latter huge sum £1,231,638 was received by the Northwestern on its 558 miles. With increased traffic these lines furnish increased accommodations and greater safety. New towns, new villages, new residences of all sorts follow railway routes. The suburbs of the larger cities are extending everywhere and in every direction. All the provincial towns tapped by railways have their or to leave

f rural life, and where the differences that , and enjoying all the pleasures, and sharing ors, who have scarcely ever resided in a As respects trade, the social and political b age, or as a barometer of general prosperhal yearly returns of the railways. erse, there are few more interesting subjects

uncertainty which hangs over Europe

e f every kind in an uncomfortable state of The corn trade feels, in a particular manner, of the present situation, and for that reason the commens, Lord John Rossillo sale and the table which the Government did not intend to proceed with were very few.

The Succession Duty Bill, the India Bill, and a number of private and local bills were forwarded in committee. The Eastern question was then alluded to as follows:

The Eastern question was then alluded to as follows:

The Eastern question was then alluded to as follows: plied with home-grown corn. Abroad the late excitement caused by the large operations on French account (it is asserted for the Government) has also subsided. The news respecting the harves, in France is now most favorable. Very large quantities of corn have been purchased in England and elsewhere to guard against any FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT. markets are all very quiet. It Odessa large purchases have been made for Italy, whire the appearance of the crops is unfavorable. The stvices from the Black Sea hundred vessels are locked up in the Danube, the water at Sulina being too low to allow their passage out, and

> The History of the Captivity of Napoleon at St. He ena, as detailed by the letters and journals of Sir Hudson Lowe, now first published, is full of most interesting deto the guilty and the ignocent, to the oppressor and the oppressed. Thus slowly do we obtain a correct view of the characters of our fellow-men. Many new books are announced upon most interesting subjects. We annex a

the condition of the river grows worse every day, owing

to causes already stated, which Russia is bound by treaty

few titles:

A Pony Pilgrimage through the Peninsula, by G. J. Cayley; 2 vols. 8vo.

Castile and Andalesia, by Lady Louisa Tenison.

The Mission and the Cantonment, by Mrs. Mackenzie.

Life in the Clearings versus the Bush, by Mrs. Moodie.

A Journey round the Dead Sea and in the Bible Lands, by F. DeSaulay; 2 vols. 8vo.

Memoirs and Correspondence of Dr. Bathurst, Lord Bishop of Norwich by his daughter, Mrs. Thistlethwayte; 2 vols. 8vo.

The Colonial Iolicy of Lord John Russell's Administration, by Earl trey, 2 vols. 8vo. is exciting much at-The Edinburgi and Quarterly Reviews announce ne

numbers full of ery interesting articles.

The Westminster Review, which was published on the Ist instant, is an improvement upon all the preceding numbers, good as they generally were.

There is much disappointment in Dublin in conse quence of the visit of her Majesty being postponed through Prince Albert's indisposition, it now being doubtful whether she will be able to pay the visit. The Prince is, however, convalescent. His complaint was the

Notwithstanding the attitude in which England and Russia stand towards each other, it is stated that a mansion has been taken for the Grand Duchess Marte eldest daughter of the Emperor of Russia and widow of the late Duke of LEUCHTENBERG, who is about to visit England with her six children for the benefit of their health. The Grand Duchess CATHERINE of Russia daughter of the Frand Duke MICHAEL and niece of the Imperor, is also about to visit England, with her consort, the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

Nearly the while of the events and the politics of Europe are so mixed up with Turkey and Russia that we feel we have nearly exhausted the subject when we have attended to those two countries. However, rance furnishes a domestic incident of some importance But little seems to be known at Paris, and still less said about the plot to assassinate the Emperor at the theatre. The police are actively at work in endeavoring to trace out its ramifications, and the Prefect of Police is said spirators are known to belong to a secret society called Emperor's guards and the assassins. Another rumo is that about forty soldiers belonging to one division in the camp at Sattory had been arrested. A third rumor is that plots in connexion with the one at Paris have been discovered in the provinces. In fact, if half the rumors from Paris are to to the inference that France was one great hot bed of in-surrection, and that Louis Narolson's life was not worth half an hour's purchase. We believe, however, that there was something real about the affair at the theatre.

There is a curious article in the Moniteur, devoted to a consideration of the fortified cities in Germany, of the writer. Of Vienna it is stated that experience has repeatedly shown its inability to resist an army, viz. in 1805, 1809, and 1848.

The only news which Spain furnishes is that the

dinian Government denies that its Consul at Smyrna granted authority to the Austrian Consul to apprehend

ter at Constantinople has claimed Costa as an American citizen. He is yet, however, detained on board the Aus-...£4,786,530 his having given to Costa a passport at Constantinople. ... 5,307,443 An American ship-of-war has laid herself by the side of the Austrian brig to prevent her from carrying off her prisoner. A letter from Vienna states that Costa is arged by the Austrian Government with having assisted to hide the regalia of Hungary.

The Calcutta mail of the 3d of June has arrived a

rieste. Negotiations with Ava have been terminated by the Burmese envoys refusing to sign the treaty propose not sign away any part whatever of the Burmese do minions. They were ordered to reconsider their answer British territory within twenty-for

their children are reared in all the freshness frural life, and where the differences that tack be made upon this territory an immediate advance will be made on Ava and the King dethroned. There is

not any news from China by this mail.

The English stock market has rallied a little. Money is in increased demand, and the Lombard street houses are ready takers of money on call.

Stock Exchange, 3 o'clock.—Consols, both for money and for account, 97\frac{1}{2} to 97\frac{1}{2}; Bank stock 222\frac{1}{2}.

Paris Bourse, latest prices yesterday.—Three per cents 77f. 20c.; 4\frac{1}{2} per cents 102f.; Bank stock 2,560f.

A telegraphic despatch, addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the prefects, says that "reports from all parts indicate a marked decline in the price of corn, and that the groups are excessible to extend the corns are excessible to the stock of the

that the crops are everywhere satisfactory."

The market for American stocks this week has shown onsiderable activity and an upward tendency, particularly for United States stocks, which are especially in-

Juited State six per cent, bonds .	Redeemable. 1868		Prices. 100½ 116½	
Inited State six per cent. insurance	1867-1968	109	110	
minsylvania five per cent.	100 mg (156)	87	89	
enusylvania hya per cent. bonds .	1882	92	93	
daryland nee per cent sterling bonds	7.00	9614	9734	
Virginia sin per cent. bonds	1886	901/2	961	
Kentucky rig per cent	1868 1892	93	.99	
Canada six per cent aterling bonds	1874		97	
Boston city four-and-a-half per cent.	1014	115	116	
steeling boods	1872	10114		
Boston five per cent sterling bonds .	1883	98	R. E.	
New Orleans city six per cent	1893	PG.	100	
Pennsylvania Central Railroad six per				
cents	1880	901	973	
Cincinnati and St. Louis seven per	1003717706		1835	
cent., first mortgage		93	94	
Thicago and Mississippi seven per ct.,			7	
first mortgage		8936	901/4	
hiladelphia and Reading Railroad six		77.6		
per cent. mortgage bonds	1860	86	87	
New York and Eric seven per cents,		- W. C. T. D. C. Y.	3.00	
convertible	1862	8914	90	
New York and Eric seven per cents,				
first mortgage	1868-1869	107	108	
Yew York and Erie seven per cents,		COLUMN TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF		
second mortgage	1859	100	101	
hiengo and Aurora seven per cents.,	STATE OF THE PARTY		INC. OF	
second mortgage	100	83	84	
reat Western of Illinois, ten per cts.,			100	
second mortgage	1868	98	99	

Paris, July 14, 1853.

The presumption is daily becoming less reliable that Russia will lay down her arms and evacuate are a good deal blended with political considerations, but the principalities on the Danube until the demands of her ultimatum touching her Greek protectorate within the Sultan's dominions are virtually if not literally complied with. You received by the last steamer a copy of the new circular, under date of the 26th June, (2d July, new style,) addressed by the Czar's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count DE NESSELRODE, to his diplomatic agents at foreign Courts. This important document has awoke the ire of the English press in a most extraordinary manner. The French press is much more reserved. The Moniteur has not yet published it: in fact, it is not till this morning that the official sheet here gives the Count's first circular of the 30th May, (11th June,) annexing the reply to the same, dated 25th June, under the signature of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and forwarded to French diplomatic agents abroad. The new document of the 2d instant is understood to have produced a decided effect, and of no pacific character, at St. Cloud. The argument by which the Czar attributes the advance of his troops toward the ple of the combined French and English fleets, and the the new world to the old." assertion that dignity and honor command the continu-

> for with much interest : for without doubt it will be in. answer for it. spired from St. Cloud itself. The Monitour has repeatedly leclared, and for the last time very recently, that the Government makes the Moniteur only the medium of its ommunication with the public, and must be held responsible only for such articles as appear in its columns; but schooly the less believes for all that that the Paus is often used as its unofficial but real agent for making explanations, giving information, broaching opinions, suggesting arguments upon subjects and occasions upon which it is not deemed prudent for the Government to distinctly commit itself for the moment. Government is always at liberty to disclaim what appears in the unofficial sheet, though it may have originated in the very Cabinet of the Emperor vet, from the nature of the connexion of the journa with the Cabinet, certain of its articles are justly esteemed of as much authority, and as truly and immediately indicative of the Government's intentions, as if they had appeared in the Moniteur itself. Such was the article from the pen of M. DE LAGUERONNIERE upon this same Eastern question, quoted in my letter of the 9th June, and which the Intelligencer quoted also from the Times of London or the 25th June. Such will be the article which the Pays

of this morning promises for to-morrow. You will remark that the Emperor of Russia denies gain, in the new circular of Count NESSELRODE, as explicitly and emphatically as in the manifesto which I sent you last week, all idea of territorial conquest, which is so iniversally attributed to him. He protests, again and the Emperer of Russia is to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman empire; and Count Nessel Rode gives, in the condusion of his circular of the 2d instant, what may seem conclusive argument in favor of the sincerity of the Czar's professions upon this subject. Nay, I will go further, and say that, at least for the moment, I do believe | police. him sincere in those professions; and I do not join Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart; who are now yeiping at his heels, and charging him with the wish and intention to march at once upon Constantinople. But read the following document, emanating from his own Chancellery, and written by this same Count NESSELBODE, then as now the Czar's Minister :

"The end to be attained by our relations with Turker s that which we proposed to ourselves in the treaty of and in the re-establishment of peace Adrianople itself, and in the re-establishment of peace with the Grand Seigneur. Our armies had only to march upon Constantinople, and the Turkish empire would have been overthrown. No power would have opposed us there: no immediate danger would have threatened us if there: no immediate danger would have threatened us if federal money, and was considered a very great fortune we had given the last blow to the Ottoman monarchy in at that early day in this country for any one man to Europe. But, in the opinion of the Emperor, that mon-Europe. archy, reduced to exist only under the protection of Rus-sia, and to execute henceforth only his desires, suited better our political and commercial interests than any new ombination, which would have forced us either to enlarge our dominions by conquest, or to substitute in place of our rivals in power, in civilization, in industry, and in wealth. It is upon this principle of his Imperial Majesty that are regulated for the present our relations with the Divan. Since it has not pleased us to extinguish the Turkish Government, we are seeking the means of mainaining it in its actual condition; since that Governmen can be useful to us only by its deference towards us, we exact from it the religious observance of its engagement and the prompt realization of all our wishes."

The above is an extract from a despatch dated St. Pe tersburgh, February 12, 1830, and addressed by Coun NESSELEODE to the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE,

ants, lawyers, and tradesmen return to din- is said that Lord Dalhousin does not intend taking ! The Constitutionnel of this morning has a philippic against the Emperor of Russia not less incisive and vehement than those of the Athenians of old against the King of Macedon. The journal also quotes, literatim et erbatim, the text of an address presented to the Sultan no later than last month by the "Greek Patriarchs of Constantinople and Jerusalem, the Metropolitans and Bishops of the first class, the notables of the nation, and the chiefs of corporations, subjects of the Sublime Porte." In this address the most loyal, grateful, and affectionate sentiments are expressed, with Eastern inflation of style, towards the person of the reigning Sultan; and they pray that his beneficent, liberal, and paternal reign over them may be preserved for many long years.

You have doubtless heard by the last steamer of the unwarrantable arrest, at the instigation of the Austrian Consul-General, on the 22d of last month, at Smyrna, of MARTIN COSTA, ex-Secretary of Kossuth, who, it is said, has lately arrived in the East from the United States under the protection of an American passport. Accounts of the riot that subsequently occurred in Smyrns, in which three young Austrian officers were maltreated by the Austrian refugees who have been unable to procure the release of Costa, have also reached you. At least one of the young Austrians is dead, and perhaps another has since died of his wounds. The affair created immense sensation in the East, and

it was expresented at one moment that it would unhap-pily complicate existing political difficulties in that quarter; for Mr. BRUCK, the special Austrian agent, who, it was alleged, had gone to Constantinople to act as intermediary between Russia and Turkey, and bring about the pacific solution that is so much desired, immediately seized the occasion to demand peremptorily from the Suttan the dismission of the Governor of Smyrna, and the surrender of the Austrian refugees resident there into the hands of the Austrian authorities. The first demand was promptly complied with by the Sultan, and satisfaction promised touching the refugees. We are daily expecting to learn that this unfortunate affair has produced at the demand of Mr. Bruck most unfavorable changes in the osition of the political refugees who have hitherto found rotection in the Sultan's dominions. Austria, it seems, s satisfied, but another incident has arisen which may unpleasantly renew our own difficulties with Austria. Costa, immediately after his arrest, had been taken on board the Austrian brig Hussar, where he was thrown into the held. A spirited visit of the Consul and the commander of the United States ship St. Louis, which was lying near, had failed to effect the release of Costa; and it was after that attempt that the riot took place which resulted as above stated. The Journal des Débats of Paris published yesterday the following notice, which contains the latest intelligence we have of the affair : "A private telegraphic despatch from Smyrna, dated

29th June, announces that the Minister of America at Constantinople has made a formal demand for M. Martin brig. This demand is based upon a passport which the United States Legation is alleged to have previously delivered to Costa at Constantinople. The American sloop-of-war St. Louis, which is now in the port of Smyrna, had taken position near the Austrian brig Hussar, in ord prevent M. Costa from being forcibly carried away. "If," says La Presse, commenting on this despatch

if, in fact, the Captain of the American sloop-of-war has acted in this firm and praiseworthy manner, every one who has two free hands at the service of a noble heart Danube to the threatening movement toward Constantino- will applaud with phrenzy this grand example given by

Your correspondent, for his part, hopes that the conance of the occupation of the principalities until Turkey duct of the Captain of the United States ship St. Louis shall have given the satisfaction required, and until "the and of the American Minister at Constantinople will be servered upon the Czar by the two maritime severely inquired into. If Mr. Costa is an American eitisen, and entitled to an American passport, then your currespondent would applaud with both hands as he will and loudly as for Torre itself any act of energy way to ssport an efficient protection of the person of Costa have maintained a prudent reserve with regard to the American citizen, and not entitled to an American passnew circular. They have all published it, however; and port, let the functionary that gave the passport be punthe leading semi-official, the Pays, promises to have its ished, and the naval officer that used for its enforcement say upon the subject to-morrow. The article is looked the United States power entrusted to him be made to

> I see in a letter from Athens, (Greece, ) dated 27th June, the following allusion to our difficulty with King Отно touching the indemnity to be allowed the missionary, Mr. King :

> "Mr. Marsh, the American Minister, who came here about a month ago to settle the difference between Greece and America relative to Mr. King, has just taken his departure, after exchanging three notes, and without concting the question to any solution. He has gone, highly ispleased with our Government. The three American ships of war have also sailed from this port, one for Na-ples, the other for Smyrna, and the third for Constantino-ple, having on board Mr. Marsh, who is going to await new instructions from his Government."

From Paris particularly we have nothing of marked inerest to communicate this week, unless it be that the number of arrests made up to this date of persons implicated in the recent attempt to assassinate the Emperor upon his leaving the Opera Comique, amounts to fourteen. The police keep the facts of the case as secret as possible, and hardly any thing of a reliable nature in relation to it has transpired. There seems to be close connexion between these conspirators and those arrested at the Hippodrome two or three weeks previous. It is said that the conspirators were posting themselves at small distances along the way by which the Emperor and the Empress were to pass, with the intention of firing on them irregularly in quick succession as they proceeded on their way. It is said that they will be tried next week. I doubt it gain, that the sincere wish and the present purpose of a regular trial of persons really guilty of an attempt on the life of the Emperor would be permitted. I think that such persons would be summarily shot, without trial, or sent to Cayenne, and the less guilty or the only suspected discharged, after a confinement of more or less duration, according to the good pleasure of his Majesty's

WASHINGTON'S WEALTH-THE MOUNT VERNON

The following extract is taken from an old book published by Russell & West, Boston, in the year 1800, entitled "Washington's Political Legacies," and dedicated by the editors to Mrs. Martha Washington:

"General Washington was at one time probably one annual receipt from his estates amounted in 1706 to four "His estate at Mount Vernon alone was computed in

1787 to consist of nine thousand acres of land, of which mough was in cultivation to produce, in a single year, ten thousand bushels of corn and seven thousand bushels of wheat. In a succeeding year he raised two hundred lambs, owed twenty-seven bushels of flaxsced, and planted seven hundred bushels of potatoes. He desisted, it was said, from planting tobacco, which was then extensively raised Virginia, for the purpose of setting an example, by employing this extensive means in the introduction and fostering of such articles of domestic use and necessity as would ultimately tend to the best advantage of his country. His domestics, at the same time, were industriously employed in manufacturing woollen cloth and linen n sufficient quantities to clothe his numerous household, which numbered nearly one thousand persons."

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